

Biometrics in the Immigration Process



Biometrics Consortium

Robert A. Mocny
Acting Assistant Commissioner
Office of Inspections

February 13, 2002

Recent Legislation



- **Recently passed legislation and pending legislation will institute biometrics at part of the inspection process**
 - Providing Appropriate Tools Required To Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (PATRIOT Act (Section 403))
 - HR 3525/S1749



Patriot Act Section 403



•Technology Standard to Confirm Identity

- Joint Agency Technology Standard
- Justice, State, Treasury, and other agencies
- Implementation within 2 years



•Integrated

- Cross-agency, cross-platform electronic system
- Share law enforcement law enforcement and intelligence information to confirm identity

•Accessible

- All consular officers responsible for issuance of visas
- All Federal inspection agents at all U.S. border inspections points
- All law enforcement agencies and intelligence officers for investigation or identification of aliens admitted to the U.S.

HR 3525 / S1749



- The proposed Kennedy-Brownback-Kyl legislation requires the use of biometrics in the entry-exit system, and requires that by October 26, 2003, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General issue documents with biometrics.
- The requirement to include biometrics in the entry-exit presents a challenge to the INS, USCS, DOS and current resources will be a major factor.



Data Management Improvement Act



- On June 15, 2000, the Data Management Improvement Act of 2000 was enacted.
- Amended Section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act
- Requires the development of an integrated entry and exit data system that would use available data to record alien arrivals and departures in an electronic format, without establishing additional documentary requirements.
- Sets staggered deadlines to integrate an entry and exit data system.
 - By December 31, 2003 – Implement at Air and Sea POEs;
 - By December 31, 2004 – Implement at 50 of the high-traffic Land Border POEs; and,
 - By December 31, 2005 – Fully implement at remaining POEs.

Biometrics and Entry Exit Issues



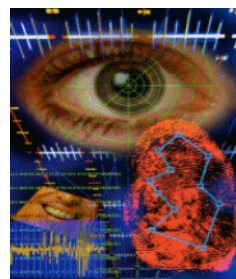
- **Biometrics and Entry Exit**
 - Which biometrics meet INS requirements?
 - How long will it take to establish biometric database?
 - What are other countries doing?
- **Complex issues**
 - Security is paramount
 - Speed is important
 - Combination of both
- **Environment**
 - Large and small airports
 - Outside weather conditions from hot temperatures to extreme cold
 - Seaports with cruiseships capacity over 5,000 passenger and crew
 - Remote locations and private docks
 - Over 45,000 vehicles at San Ysidro and El Paso POEs
 - Many people in one vehicle



INS Biometrics



- The INS has been testing and using biometrics for several years
- Secure alternative inspection systems
 - Allows inspectors to facilitate low risk passengers and focus on the high risk travelers
- INS pilot studies on biometrics
 - Fingerprints
 - Hand geometry
 - Voice
 - Facial



INSPASS



- Immigration and Naturalization Service Passenger Accelerated Service System (INSPASS)
- Automated inspection procedure using biometric technology for frequent business travelers who travel 3 or more times a year, and who are citizens of the U.S., Canada, Bermuda, or one of the 26 countries in the Visa Waiver Pilot Program or permanent residents of the United States.



INSPASS



- Operational at Miami, Los Angeles, Newark, New York, Toronto, and Vancouver Airports.
- Over 35,000 enrolled in INSPASS and over 200,000 inspections through the system.



Experience with Biometrics Systems



INSPASS

- Hand geometry at airports

SENTRI

- Facial, voice

IDENT

- Fingerprints

Remote Automated Inspection

- Voice

Border Crossing Cards

- Fingerprint
- Facial



INS Biometrics Briefing

